The Pocahontas Times.

Andrew & Norman Price, Owners. *"Montani Semper Liberi"* *Andrew Price, Editor*

VOL. 16, NO. 7 MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1898. $1.00 PER YEAR

From FACTORY to CONSUMER.

$1.39

buys this (exact) Rattan Rocker, the largest size ever made; per dozen, $14.50. Our new 112-page catalogue containing Furniture, Draperies, Crockery, Baby Carriages, Refrigerators, Stoves, Lamps, Pictures, Mirrors, Bedding, etc., is yours for the asking. Special supplements just issued are also free. Write to-day.

CARPET CATALOGUE in lithographed colors is also mailed free. Write for it. If you wish samples, send 5c. stamp. Matting samples also mailed for 5c. All Carpets sewed free this month and freight paid on $5 purchases and over.

$7.45

buys a made-to-your-measure All-Wool Cheviot Suit, expressage prepaid to your station. Write for free catalogue and samples. Address (exactly as below),

JULIUS HINES & SON,
Dept. 909. BALTIMORE, MD.

LAW CARDS.

N. O. McNEIL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

H. S. RUCKER,
ATTY. AT LAW & NOTARY PUBLIC
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LEWISBURG, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. A. BRATTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

ANDREW PRICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will be found at Times Office.

SAM. B. SCOTT, JR.
LAWYER,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

All legal business will receive prompt attention.

H. M. LOCKRIDGE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Prompt and careful attention given all legal work.

JOHN A. PRESTON FRED. WALLACE
PRESTON & WALLACE,
Attorneys at Law,
LEWISBURG, W. VA.

Will practice in the Courts of Greenbrier and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

J. W. YEAGER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Prompt attention given to collections

T. S. McNEEL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties.

PHYSICIANS' CARDS.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,
DENTIST,
MONTEREY, VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year. The exact date of his visit will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
ELKINS, W. VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in The Times.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Office next door to C. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel. All calls promptly answered.

County Sketches.

III.

THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

In the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one a large and important deliberative body men assembled in the city of Charleston. The occasion was one of international importance and the press of all nations discussed the possible effect of the congress. It was the first annual Conference of the Justices of West Virginia, and the thrones of Europe creaked through the uneasy movements of their occupants, who were anxiously waiting the result.

This new force was brought into play by the suggestion that the justices meet for concerted action, and over five hundred magistrates from the different counties gathered in Charleston. The trains were crowded with them and the hotel people were paralyzed. Never had the city seen such dignity and protentous gravity, and the justices had the liberty of the town. When not in session they gathered in groups to discuss knotty legal questions: Under what circumstances, if any, could corn in the shock be considered legal tender? Could the statute of limitation be pleaded to defeat the operation of an offset? Should the defendant be bound over to keep the peace unless the plaintiff was also so bound? And the argument would grow warm, until an aristocratic city justice from Parkersburg or Wheeling, who, it was whispered, collected a thousand dollars in fees a year, would decide the matter in controversy and all would be silenced if not convinced.

The peace congress was called together in the opera house and an organization effected. Squire Asbury Turner, from the southern part of the State, was called to the chair, and he made an appropriate address in accepting that distinguishing honor. In all the thirty-years, the speaker said, that he had served his country as a justice of the peace had he ever known so distinguishing an honor. He thanked the honorable body that had so exalted him. He considered the office of justice of the peace as the bulwark of the nation. That as old and honorable as the office was, preserved by the common law and the common sense of the Anglo-Saxon nation, he considered that the justice had never reached that stage of ripeness and perfection that he existed in West Virginia to day. That outside of his district and county, he would admit, (as no doubt they all would admit,) that they had committed errors of judgment, but he would ask the assembly if it were not true that it was human to err, and that where in all the courts of justice would they would find so few mistakes or ulterior motives. (Cheers.)

He would in this presence where he could not be misconstrued denounce the Circuit Judge, the natural enemy of the justice. The proudest moment of his life was when he had been reversed by a pampered circuit judge, and the case was carried to the Supreme Court, there to be reversed and the judgment of the justice to be affirmed and restored. The higher courts recognized that the justice was near the soil; that he entered into the hearts of the people. The speaker would beg leave to pronounce a eulogy on that compendium of law pertaining to justices, embraced in chapter 50 of the Code of West Virginia. He would say without fear of successful contradiction that Chapter Fifty was the most perfect and complete compendium of law to be found on the face of the globe, and that to deprive the common people of its reliefs and remedies would be to strike a deadlier blow at their liberty than to wipe of existence every other page of the Code (Cheers). That like the Holy Writ, he never read Chapter Fifty without finding something new and some thought or provision he had never noticed before, and if he should continue in office a hundred years he never could hope to fathom all the mysteries of said chapter.

Then divesting himself of his linen duster and dropping his portmanteau, formed of one side of a pair of leather saddle bags, against the leg of the table, Squire Asbury Turner took the chair on the 6th day of August, 1901, amid loud and continuous cheering.

Messages from the powers were read. Wm. J. Bryan, then in the the White House, wrote to say that he would have liked to have addressed the body if his duties and his friends still permitted him to speak.

His Royal Highness, King Albert of England, sent word that he thought it was a good thing and hoped they would push it along.

Emperor William, of Germany, wrote that he wished them much joy in their work, that he was in sympathy with them, though their ways were the ways of peace, while he had a habit of settling things with the sword.

The Czar of all the Russias gave his brothers greeting, and said he was something of a conservator of the peace himself.

The meeting being open for business a tall, slender, dark bearded man, of a dyspeptic look, arose from the back part of the hall and stated a grievance.

"How could smoking be prevented in the office while court was in session?" he asked. Some of the members seemed pleased to hear this question raised, but others, with long cane stems sticking out of their pockets looked black when the matter was mentioned.

The speaker said he had given this subject much thought. He did not use the pesky stuff himself and some times when his court was in session the attorneys, witnesses and spectators would fill their pipes and puff until the smoke was thick enough to be cut with a knife, and it made him quite sick. He would go home and could not eat any dinner. He had tried punishing the smokers for contempt by fining a man one dollar, but he had had a fine cow pizened a few days after, which he thought was to be attributed to the summary proceedings. He had he had heard of justices themselves smoking on the bench, but he hoped none such were present, and he would like to hear some suggestions to cure this evil.

A substantial looking man, smooth-shaven, with a very obtrusive pipe stem in evidence, got up and said he hoped the good brother would excuse him, but that he thought there might possibly be something said in favor of tobacco as aid to justice. He reminded the assembly that we were mere children in the use of the weed; that the Indians had taught us the use of tobacco; that they never pretended to pass upon a question of importance without the soothing and qualifying effect of a smoke of tobacco. He believed that the day would come when all judges high and low would use tobacco on the bench. As for himself he found that it sustained him and he believed sustained his cases in the circuit conrt. He saw nothing undignified in a pipe. Of course the atmosphere of his court was such that the cigarette did not flourish there; it was distinctly out of place. As for him he hoped that he would be permitted the comfort of a pipe during the tedious hours of a trial.

On motion the question was laid on the table.

A lean, hungry-looking justice got up in the corner of the hall and said there was a matter of vital importance calling for reform He would have the law changed so that the justice could hold both parties liable for his costs. He had had great difficulty, he said, to give costs against an insolvent plaintiff. Justice might demand it, but in justice to a dependent family he could hardly do it. It was referred to the committee on costs.

The sessions of the body lasted for three days. Many resolutions relating to their mutual protection were adopted, and which the legislature as a matter of form transposed into laws:

Fees were increased on a uniform scale of 50 per cent.

No husband or parent was allowed to schedule against a justice's costs.

The jurisdiction of justices embraced all matters concerning real as well as personal property.

Appeal could be had only directly to the Supreme Court.

Justices were given power to grant divorce.

When a justice took a case as attorney for either side he was entitled to 10 per cent on the judgment rendered.

A magistrate had the power to impeach a member of the county court.

And many other innovations too numerous to mention.

The sessions ended with a general banquet, at which the justices all drank until they looked happy or solemn as the case might be. The following is a list of the toasts

"Chapter Fifty."

"Litigation, the Hope of the Land."

"Fireside Law, or Nuts for the Justice."

"The Justice's Dream, or Costs."

"Its an Ill Wind that Blows Nobody Good."

HAZLEWOOD, W. VA.

Morgan Shrees is very sick.

Allie Daniels is building a dwelling house.

Uriah White, of Dry Fork, was a guest at the Hazlewood House Sunday.

C. C. Hart, proprietor of Hazlewood House, was in Valley Bend Sunday.

Miss Racer, of Belington, has been with relatives at the Lick for a few days.

Some of our people attended the Old Ironside Baptist Association at Montrose last week.

Several of the rail road employees on the Huttonsville extension are down with the fever.

Eli Moore, Chief of Police of Montrose, has been visiting his aged mother, Mrs Clarissa Wees, at Pleasant View.

Wallace Irvin, a teamster for the contractors on the railroad grade, got his foot severely mashed four days ago.

Rev Eagle preached has preached his farewell sermon at all his appointments. We are sorry to lose such a good from among us.

Leslie Harding and Charles Lewis, privates in Company E, 1st West Virginia, are at home on a furlough, dangerously ill of malarial fever. Sergent Harry O'Brian was detailed to bring them home. He has gone back to join the command, which is still at Chicamaugua.

Mrs R. M. Boyers, of Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania is spending a while with her sister-in-law, Mrs L. B. McLaughlin, of Spruce. Mr Boyers is a sergent in Company D Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and is now in the Phillipines, under General Merritt. He took part in the capture of Manilla, at which place his close friend and comrade Corporal Walter Brown was shot dead in his presence.

Mixed Maxims.

Virtue is its only reward.

The wages of sin is debt.

Policy is the best honesty.

Many hands like light work.

Osculation is the thief of time.

Every dogma must have its day.

A bird in the hand lays no eggs.

A man is known by the trumpery he keeps.

Never put a gift cigar in your mouth.

The lack of money is the root of all evil.

Where wisdom is bliss, 'tis folly to be ignorant.

Chain up a child and away he will go.

The course of free love never did run smoothly.

All that a man hath will he give to his wife.

It's a wise child that owes his own father.

The rolling stone catches the worm.

A thirsty man will catch at a straw.

Absinthe makes the heart grow fonder.

Straws show which way the gin goes.

The woman who colaborates is lost.

It is not good for a man to give a loan.

"Heaven lies about us in our infancy," and this world lies about us when we are grown up.

—Exchange.

EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS,

Held at Marlinton, W. Virginia, August 15, 16, 17, 1898.

General History.

1 What were same of the causes that led to the decline of the Roman Empire?

2 Compare the rank of Spain in wealth and power among the nations of Europe at the time of Columbus, with its condition at the present time.

3 Name five of the fifteen decisive battles of the world and give a short account of one of them.

4 Where and between whom were the Punic Wars? How many? Name the leading generals; what was the result?

5 Name a noted philosopher of Greece, a Grecian historian, a Roman orator, and an English poet.

United States History.

1 When and where was the first permanent settlement made in the United State: By the English; by the Spaniards; by the Dutch?

2 Describe the three forms of colonial government in the New World.

3 Concerning James Monroe, the important fact connected with his second election, the leading political contest of his administration; the title given to his views concerning the acquirement of power on this continent.

5 Arrange the names of the following colonies in the order of their settlement: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Connecticut, Georgia.

5 In the following States there was a contest over the admission of the State with or without slavery: Kansas, Missouri, California. In each case tell whether the State was admitted with or without slavery.

6 Designate each of the following as inventor, historian, or poet: William H. Prescott, Elias Howe, Eli Whitney.

7 Who was President when the first State seceded in 1860? What view did he take of the powers of government toward the seceding States?

8 Why is public attention turned to the Sandwich Islands at present?

9 How did the United States acquire its present rerritory, or area? In whose administrations was it acquired?

10 What Presidents have been elected because they had become famous in war?

West Virginia History.

1 Give the history of the admission of West Virginia into the Union.

What Governor held office more than four years? Who was the first Governor under the Constitution, and who is the present Governor?

3 State one fact concerning each of the following: William R. White, Allen T. Caperton, John E. Kenna, Alexander Martin.

4 What two counties of what is now West Virginia existed at the beginning of the Revolution?

5 Name the present West Virginia Congressmen.

Geography.

1 What waters are connected by the Strait of Gibralter, the Behring Strait; Strait of Dover?

2 What is the season now at Montevideo? Explain your answer.

3 On what waters would a ship sail going directly from the mouth of the Euphrates to the mouth of the Rhone?

4 In what direction is one traveling when he does not change his latitude; when he does not change his longitude?

5 Compare Spain with the United States in regard to area, population, production, sea-coast, manufactures, natural resources, and exports.

Locate the following and tell what has recently happened to call our attention to each: Hampton Roads, Cape Verde Islands, Madrid, Manila, Santiago.

7 Draw a neat globe, placing thereon the zones with width of each; names the circles that separate the zones.

8 State the cause of the incessant motion which takes place in the atmosphere.

9 Give approximate latitude and longitude of West Virginia. Give number of counties in State; area of State; extreme length and breadth.

10 Name the leading exports from West Virginia; imports.

Arithmetic.

1 Sold a horse for $132, at a loss of 12 per cent. What per cent would I have gained had I sold him for $159? Ans. 6 p. c.

2 A circular flower-bed 15 feet in diameter, is surrounded by a walk 5 feet wide; how many square feet of surface does the walk contain? Ans. 314.16 sq. ft.

3 A and B start from one corner of a farm a mile square. A goes along the sides and B goes straight across to the opposite corner, where they meet; how much farther did A travel than B?

4 A, B, and C together have $1200, of which A has twice and B three times as much as C. What is the interest of each for 5 years at 6 per cent?

5 Calcutta is 88 degrees, 23 minutes, 30 seconds east, and Chicago is 87 degrees, 37 minutes, 30 seconds west. What is the difference of time, and when it is 6 a. m at Calcutta what is the time at Chicago?

6 A can do a piece of work in 12, B in 15, and C in 20 days. In what time can they do it working together?

7 What is the difference between true and bank discount of $360. due 6 months hence at 6 per cent?

8 A merchant instructs his agent in Chicago to buy pork to the amount of $3500. How much must he remit to settle the bill, the charges being $15 and the agent's commission being 1½ per cent? Ans. $3567.50

9 A sold 20 per cent of his land to B, and 25 per cent of the remainder to C, and then had 120 acres. How much had he at first? Ans. 200 acres.

Orthography.

1 Indicate by diacritical marking a key word the various sounds of *a*.

2 Define elementary sound. How many in all? How are they produced?

3 When is the "final e" dropped? Give three words to illustrate.

4 Define subvocals and aspirates.

5 Classify the elementary sounds according to the organs of speech used in making them.

6 The following words were prononced by one of the examiners (50):

Quotient, recourse, sanguine, sarsaparilla, stupendous, souvenir, suffice, tabernacle, teutonic, tympanum, suture, unison, virulent, complex, corridor, daunt, delusion, corpuscle, burlesque, chasten, adverse absolve, annihilate, applied, profitable, leisure, capacity, adjourned, humanity, discipline, suspension, decreased, physical, Alaska, bureau climbed, glossy, brilliant, profusion, elegance, expressly, shrewd, radiance, condensed, recited gracious, spacious, Manila, Santiago, continued.

Reading.

What use should be made of the dictionary in connection with reading?

Give the uses of the comma and period.

Name three American authors. Name a production by each one.

Name an American historian; an English historian.

Name in order of importance five objects to be sought in teaching reading.

Physiology.

1 Where is arterial blood changed to venous blood?

2 What name is applied to the nerves of smell; the nerves of hearing; the nerve of sight?

3 What is the effect of respiration upon the blood; the air breathed?

4 By what means are muscles attached to bones? By what means are the bones of movable joints held together?

5 What is the cause and what is the remedy for near-sightedness; for far-sightedness?

6 Of what is bone composed? How does the composition vary with age?

7 Name the organs of circulation. Of what is the blood composed? What is meant by coagulation? What purpose does it serve?

8 Name the organs of speech.

9 Describe the material in the composition of teeth. Name and describe the different kind of teeth in an adult.

Civil Government.

1 A government administered by representatives of the people is called what? When the people themselves directly make the laws what is the government called? When the government is entirely in the hands of a single ruler what name is given the form of government?

2 State upon what the representation in each house is based, and the term of office of the members of each house.

3 To what office under the United States are none but native-born citizens eligible?

4 Compare respectively the United States Senate and the W. Virginia State Senate, as to number in each; term of office.

5 How does the United States Constitution provide for the appointment of foreign ministers?

6 State under what cabinet officer the management of each of the following is placed: Pensions; national banks; post-offices and post-roads; war vessels.

7 According to the Constitution, what determines the number of presidential electors to which each State is entitled.

8 How many representatives in Congress has each Territory; what privilege is accorded Territorial delegates; what privilege is denied them?

9 Can a State derive revenue from goods imported or exported?

English Goammar.

1 Compare three adjectives each in a different way.

2 Give an example of a sentence whose subject is: a clause, an infinitive, a participle.

3 State the difference between a proposition and a preposition, and give illustration.

4 Tell how the progressive and passive forms of the verb differ and give illustration showing the difference.

5 Write the following words in a column, and after each write its plural possessive: Mouse, ox, father-in-law, man-servant, teacher.

Diagram or analyze the following sentence: "The accusing angel flew up to heaven's chancery with the oath and blushed as he gave it in. And the recording angel, as he wroie it down, dropped a tear on the the word and blotted it out forever."

Parse the underscored words in the following sentence:

The hills are dearest *which* our childish feet
Have climed *the earliet;* and the streams *most sweet*
Are those at which our young lips drank
Stoop'd to to their waters o'er the grassy bank.

Theory and Art of Teaching.

1 What qualifications do you deem the most necessary for a good teacher.

1 What is the most effective means of moral training in the school?

3 Mention two considerations that should guide the teacher as to rules; as to seating of pupils.

4 Mention two or more injurious effects of home criticism of the teacher.

5 Have you taught, and, if so, how many terms? What is your age?

The above questions have been worked out with great care, and we think that they are a fair test of a teacher's scholarship in the branches taught in the schools. Those who wish to prepare for an examination will find them a very helpful means of determining in what branches they need brushing up. Occasional reviews by means of such questions as are given here will give the teacher a better knowledge of the branchss taught, and he will have no difficulty in learning if he is ready for the examination. A teacher should never enter upon his work unprepared. Scholarship is required of every teacher, and scholarly culture is valuable because it tends to prevent mental poverty. He who expects to be a successful teacher must himself be a student.

Notice.

I have on my place one sow of the following description, the owner of which may recover properby identifying and paying costs of keeping and advertising: Color, black; marked. crop off left ear, notch in right—supposed to be intended for half crop; four white feet; small spot in forehead.

JOHN A. WARWICK.

Last Notice.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to me must come and make satisfactory arrangements for payment, as after the 15th day of September, 1898, I will put all my paper in hands of my lawyer.

August 30, 1898.

JAMES A. LARUE.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and without the burn is very severe does not leave a scar.